P. LAURENTIANA, from Tracadigash Point, Carleton, Quebec, *Collins & Fernald* (TYPE). 33. inflorescence; 34. glumes; 35. lemma and palea; 36. tip of lemma; 37. tip of palea; 38. anther.

P. MACRA, from Bonaventure Island, Quebec, *Fernald & Collins*, no. 891 (TYPE). 39. upper $\frac{2}{3}$ of inflorescence; 40. glumes; 41. lemma and palea; 42. tip of palea; 43. anther.

P. AIROIDES, from Doyle's, Colorado, *C. F. Baker*, no. 637. 44. inflorescence; 45. glumes; 46. lemma and palea; 47. tip of palea; 48. anther.

P. NUTKAENSIS, from San Juan River, Vancouver Island, *Rosendahl*, no. 2,062. 49. inflorescence; 50. glumes; 51. lemma and palea; 52. tip of palea; 53. anther.

P. LUCIDA, from Cacouna, Quebec, *Fernald* (TYPE). 54. middle half of inflorescence; 55. glumes; 56. lemma and palea; 57. tip of palea; 58. anther.

P. ANGUSTATA, from Disco, Greenland, *T. M. Fries*. 59. inflorescence; 60. glumes; 61. lemma and palea; 62. anther.

P. PAUPERCULA, from Salmon Bay, Saguenay County, Quebec, *J. A. Allen* (type of *P. maritima*, var. (?) *minor*). 63. inflorescence; 64. glumes; 65. lemma and palea; 66. tip of palea; 67. anther.

P. PAUPERCULA var. ALASKANA, from Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, *John Macoun*. 68. young inflorescence; 68a. mature inflorescence; 69. glumes; 70. lemma and palea; 71. tip of palea; 72. anther.

P. PAUPERCULA, var. LONGIGLUMIS, from Bunbury, Prince Edward Island, *Fernald, Long & St. John*, no. 6,920. 73. small inflorescence; 74. glumes; 75. lemma and palea; 76. tip of palea; 77. anther.

THE CORRECT NAME OF AN INTRODUCED SYMPHYTUM.

J. FRANCIS MACBRIDE.

IN checking up the determinations and nomenclature of the genus *Symphytum* in the Gray Herbarium, it has come to my notice that the rather generally introduced plant, that has gone under the name *S. asperrimum* Donn, must be known, for reasons of priority, as *S. asperum* Lepechin, as indicated by the following citations:

S. ASPERUM Lepechin, Nov. Act. Acad. Petrop. xiv. 444, t. 7 (1805). *S. asperrimum* Donn in Sims, Bot. Mag. t. 129 (1806). The work in which Lepechin published is in the library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He gives a good description and also a fair plate, which show that there is no doubt as to the identity of his plant and that of Donn, published a year later.

Dr. Gray, Syn. Fl. ii. pt. 1, 206 (1878), mentions this species as a forage and garden plant and suggests the likelihood of its running wild; Britton, Man. Fl. N. States and Canada, ed. 3. 775 (1907), gives the American range as New York and Mass.; Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. of the Northern States and Canada, ed. 2. iii. 92 (1913), gives range as Mass. to Maryland; Gray's Man. ed. 7, 683, states that it is "not rare."

The first American record I have found is in Dame & Collins's Flora of Middlesex Co. 74 (1888) and runs: "Ashland, escaped and sparingly established (Rev. Thos. Morong; specimen in herb. of)." The more recent records which have been found are as follows: RHODORA, i. 82 (1899) where Mabel Priscilla Cook records the species as "well established near Munroe Station," Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Edward B. Chamberlain in RHODORA, ii. 214 (1901) states that he has seen a specimen from Maine and that a printed record has been found for its occurrence in Massachusetts. In RHODORA, iv. 84 (1902), Mr. E. B. Harger gives an interesting account of the species becoming established along a roadside near his abandoned garden at Oxford, Connecticut, during the summers of 1900 and 1901, the colony having spread across the road. With the exception of the Middlesex Flora only the most recent local floras cite its occurrence. It seems to be well established now from Quebec to Connecticut as may be seen from the following stations now shown by material in the Gray Herbarium (Gr.) and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club (N. E.).

QUEBEC: waste places, Quebec, July 10, 1905, *J. R. Churchill* (Gr.); Wolf's Cove, Sillery, Aug. 6, 1902, *E. F. Williams* (Gr.). PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: roadsides, Charlottetown, Sept. 2, 1912, *Fernald, Long & St. John*, no. 7956 (Gr.). MAINE: hundreds of clumps on river-terraces, Presque Isle, July 14, 1902, *Williams, Collins & Fernald* (Gr. & N. E.); Hartford, July, 1892, *J. C. Parlin* (Gr. &. N. E.); waste ground near railroad, Littleton, July 4, 1902, *Knight & Billings*, no. 12 (Gr.); Owl's Head, near Rockland, *A. H. Moore* (N. E.). VERMONT: Townshend, Aug. 17, 1911, *L. A. Wheeler* (Gr.), and June 23, 1912 (N. E.); Vernon, June 2, 1902, *W. H. Blanchard* (Gr.). MASSACHUSETTS: edge of woods and embankment of built-up road through swamp, Sherborn, July, 1909, *Miss M. L. Loomis* (Gr. & N. E.), and edge of swamp, June 8, 1911 (N. E.); roadside, Bartlet St., Andover, July 6, 1901, *A. S. Pease*, no. 1119

(N. E.). CONNECTICUT: roadside, Oxford, June 19, 1901 & 17, 1902, *E. B. Harger* (Gr.). NEW YORK: cultivated in many yards, Buffalo, *G. W. Clinton*, no. 4 (Gr.).

Since Lepechin, the authority for the binomial which must be revived, is a name not familiar to most American botanists, it may not be out of place to mention that he was a professor of botany and director of the Imperial Gardens at St. Petersburg during the last half of the eighteenth century. His name was connected with American botany, fourteen years after his death, by Willdenow's publication in 1816 of the genus *Lepechinia*, a group of Mexican mints.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. G. FARLOW.

LAST August Mr. J. W. Robertson, a resident of Chocorua, N. H., informed me that he had seen growing on the ridge lying between Mt. Chocorua and Mt. Paugus, a plant which he thought might be *Rhododendron maximum*. As that species had not before been recorded in New Hampshire north of Fitzwilliam near Mt. Monadnock, I asked Mr. Robertson to send me if possible specimens of leaves and twigs that the determination might be verified. He was so good as to send me in November fresh specimens which showed that the plant was certainly *R. maximum*. According to Mr. Robertson there are three patches of the plant on the spruce ridge that lies half a mile above the Half-way House between the Liberty Path and the Brook Trail on Mt. Chocorua at an altitude of about 1500 ft.

Although the phaenogamic flora of Chocorua is less interesting than that of some other places in the neighborhood of the White Mountains, it may be desirable that I should add a note in regard to a few plants which I have collected on different occasions. On the summit of Mt. Chocorua the only plant of interest is *Paronychia argyrocoma*, var. *albimontana*. More interesting is *Pogonia trianthophora* (*P. pendula*) which is abundant under beech trees near Lake Chocorua in the middle